

▲本館開設在前門外延壽寺街三十號▼

心雲良藥

現代哲學概論出版了

**目 價 白 告**

▲一日至三日每日每  
 字收大洋一分▲四日  
 至七日每日每字八釐▲八  
 日至十 日每字五釐  
 ▲十六日至一月每字  
 三厘▲一季九五折半  
 年九折全年八折

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 占地位計算縮短日期  
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 松册數無多  
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 爲荷

中國國民黨陸軍軍官學校啓事

敝校將改組爲一國民革命軍中央軍事政治學校一，範圍擴大，需要幹人，人材甚多，凡在本國或外國軍事學校畢業，有專門學術及經驗而爲中國國民黨黨員或表同情於本黨者，由黨員三人以上之介紹，並填明本人歷履及詳細其意見，由郵局掛號寄來，經審查合格後，即當電召來校候用。通訊處：廣東黃埔陸軍軍官學校教育處。注意：欲詢問詳細情形，祈至翠花胡同八號接洽。

國立廣州附屬中學在京招生

(三) 考試日期三月二十一兩日  
報名及考試地點東汪芝  
(四) 清明中學  
蘇胡同

緩遠全區職業專門學校插班生

資校  
格址  
期日

自登報之日起應考者携帶証書像片至本校報名隨到隨考錄取者即入校上課

中彰中學及前南門外新學堂畢業三年以上與中學及師範修業三年以上與

歸綏城南文廟街

世界潮流日趨險惡吾人處此驚濤駭浪之中大有朝不保夕之憂敝社爰本同志共濟之義自上海救之運動籌畫書報贈送國人凡欲索者請將合銜住址附郵票十二分寄上海興路二益北里一百六十一號中華同濟社編譯部查收即送期率隨月製並已出版之各書此啓  
中華同濟社印

永昌洋行廣告

敬啓者本行自由歐美運來大小銅鐵床床定做各樣西式上等棹椅飯廳客廳臥房成堂家俱樓梯椅墊足執美國床單子印度大小單罩子洋棉花德國全斧刀各色漆布各樣花布寫字椅子鑲絲各樣等貨俱全開設崇文門大街路東門牌十三號 電話東局一千零六八號 本行主人啓

報週通交

## 錄目期大第

吉敦合同之剖解  
關於交通教育之通信  
譏諷與謾罵  
本報定報及通信處：北京交通大學轉中華交  
社報價：每份零售銅元四枚全年四毛郵費在  
內

福安人壽水火保險公司京局廣告

啓者本公司備足資本一百萬員專保人壽水火險公司設在香港並於驗商各埠設立分局其信用之靈固昭著之迅速早爲社會所推許經本公司董事議決將天津一分局之營業例行停止至北京各分局一律照常營業誠恐各界誤會特此聲明京局仍設煤市街小馬神廟廣興公司內有欲投保險者至本公司接洽可也電七話兩局三四

司理人張容生啓

華通商行  
新年贈品

本行並經售法商東方銀公司儲蓄存單有儲蓄者請駕臨  
接洽不勝歡迎  
崇內東單北總布胡同西口電話東局一四六六

## 京綏鐵路行車時刻票價表

站名	豐次	南	康	宜	張家口	大	豐	平地泉	卓資山	綏遠	包頭
第十五次	七點一〇到 七點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到
第十六次	七點一〇到 七點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到
第十七次	七點一〇到 七點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到	八點一〇到 八點一五到
三等票價	二角	八角	五角	一元二角	三元六角	三元	五元九角五	二元六角五	七元九角	十元三角五	十三元五角五

站名	次數	包頭	遠山	阜資	平地泉	豐鎮	大同	張家口	宜化	康莊	西南口	西直門	豐台
第十八次	午	七點五十分	三點四十分	三點五十分	五點五十分	七點五十分	八點五十分	一點二十分	二點六十分	四點四十分	六點四十分	六點四十分	七點四十分
第十六次	午	八點	三點五十分	四點	五點五十分	七點五十分	八點五十分	一點二十分	二點六十分	四點四十分	六點四十分	六點四十分	七點四十分
第十四次	午	八點	三點五十分	四點	五點五十分	七點五十分	八點五十分	一點二十分	二點六十分	四點四十分	六點四十分	六點四十分	七點四十分

## 京漢鐵路時刻票價簡表

[illegible][illegible]

嚮導彙刊預約展期廣告

本報刊印精美，欲知近百年中國及世界之政治經濟社會之變化，與反帝國主義運動之進程者，不可不閱。每集實價一元五角，預約一元。特展期一月至三月底截止，藉利續者。

預約地點：北平院前街英華公司

市執行委員會婦女部新婦女月刊社啓事

國民革命成功唯一宗旨創刊號經於上月出版第二期不日亦可出版。但研究婦女問題者對於言論有密切關係之各個界投稿，但以範圍太窄，茲將第三期徵文題目列於後，尚祈熱心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠顧大作以光篇幅。

問題之文字爲範圍內

熱心婦女運動各界人士及我女同胞惠顧大作以光篇幅

甚  
一今後女權運動方針  
二我之女生敬學法  
三我之家事改良意見  
四吾鄉之婦女狀況  
五本地之婦女狀況  
六失婚之方法

以上二兩題係欲作者發表其個人意見以資討論四五兩題係就作者之家鄉及所在地觀察所得而紀其實憑空結構者幸勿惠寄

中國國民黨黨員高尙啓事

國民革命的南針革命選報出了

革命分子東城翠花胡同八號  
發行通訊處  
價目每份二枚

定於本星期六出版

目錄

時評

大事短評

留日學生之歸國

三省聯合義舉

俄進兵東省大會

秋景

[illegible]

石案  
歐戰國家主義  
中山主義的信徒  
國民黨員的分和黨外的謠言  
正是真正中山主義的信徒

岳松山志願者  
韓志願者  
曹志願者  
記者











官藥所傳不  
准品售為名  
利取

標商像肖泉瑞劉

冒假防識



久遊花界諸君請看花柳為害甚烈... 天下馳名 靈驗無敵 藥到病除 不取藥費

# 小寶丹

專治男婦 水瀉痢疾 腹痛嘔吐 霍亂轉筋 傷風感冒 咳嗽痰喘 驚風抽搐 疳積蟲痛 諸般雜症 無不立效

傷食等症 每盒一元 打十元 總經售處 前門外廊房三條西口外紙巷子路西電南局四九三二

## 萬國儲蓄會啓事

本會自開辦以來... 凡我會員... 均應注意... 儲蓄之利... 在於長久...

## 夫人姑娘注意謹防假冒養血安坤膏

本堂專製... 養血安坤膏... 功效神速... 凡婦女經水不調... 崩漏帶下... 服之立效...

### 普羅西藥公司

黑髮藥水 拔毛藥水 去斑藥水 除粉刺水 生髮藥水

### 乾坤福壽膏

婦人注意 止白帶丸 止經痛丸

### 不靈還洋

張仲三中藥房

### 大觀樓奇賢香茶館廣告

本館自開辦以來... 承蒙各界光顧... 無任感荷...

### 容奇藥

皮膚藥水 生髮藥水 平肌水 斑愈光水

### 秘製

各種良藥

### 天津鐵路時刻表

站名	天津	塘沽	漢口	濟南	徐州	蚌埠	蕪湖	安慶	九江	南昌	長沙	衡陽	廣州
站名	天津	塘沽	漢口	濟南	徐州	蚌埠	蕪湖	安慶	九江	南昌	長沙	衡陽	廣州
站名	天津	塘沽	漢口	濟南	徐州	蚌埠	蕪湖	安慶	九江	南昌	長沙	衡陽	廣州

### 乾坤福壽膏

婦人注意 止白帶丸 止經痛丸

### 婦女調經丸

威氏秘製九零九藍色淋濁片

### 東四瑞華英藥房

各種西藥

### 秘製

各種良藥

### 大觀樓奇賢香茶館廣告

本館自開辦以來... 承蒙各界光顧... 無任感荷...







杜錫鈞願將政權交還鄂民

# 黃埔闢港最新消息

雙方感情日趨險要

趙恆惕果出師攻吳耶

軍隊集中長沙，對吳耶？對

前吳佩孚在岳州時，趙恒惕對吳使徒往還，餽贈周至，頗無惡意，蓋因爾時，趙欲假吳自重，不得不虛與委蛇。自豫鄂戰事發生以來，廣東方面會師武漢空寂，日見緊張，譚延鴻迭次派人向趙致函，欲其與廣東軍取一致態度，共圖討賊。趙初仍舊猶豫，近因唐生智對趙提出嚴重條件，非驅逐吳佩孚，則將取趙以代，趙迫於譚唐之勸告，遂毅然表明態度，決計驅吳。日來特將湘省重要軍隊，集中長沙，並為對抗吳佩孚而發。趙並於月前特派劉鍾赴鄂，與盧金山劉佐龍均有接洽，並一面電旅京之民黨要人李書城張季綬等，由海道南下赴湘。近日湘省形勢，實萬分嚴重，逐吳之舉，有一觸即發之勢。或云吳氏此舉，實為革平，則將取趙以代。

備火擊唐生智云。

# 舉行全路職員大會詳情

大會議案共計二十一項  
實成委員秘書確確實執行

京統鐵路總工會因時不靖，帝國主義猛烈進攻，率直軍閥益加猖獗，爲嚴重堅固本身組織集中羣衆力量，故特於本月六日召集全路各分會委員長秘書九分會代表參加，出席人數三十一人於一日午後二時舉行開幕禮，當場決議靜默三分鐘，悼爲工階級犧牲的馬七烈士。通過會場規則諸事日程，並組織各顧問問題草案委員會。次日舉行正式會議，共三十八日舉行，做決議案二十一項，由大會名義發出通電四分。茲將各國國民軍備外。一，茲將大會決議案擇要錄左，報告我全國工友與各界人士。（一）大會一致擁護京統鐵路總工會，並完全接受中華全國鐵路總工會第三次代表大會一切決議。（二）關於工會本身的一切組織與教育宣傳問題，皆有極嚴密周詳具體切實整頓及進行計畫。（三）對於政治問題及日前政局有極詳密組織的報告，全場憤激決議努力實行政治鬥爭。立即舉行反對英日。計陳吳張的示威大運動。（二）反對英帝國主義封鎖粵港通電，三，吳佩孚張作霖聯合壓迫國民革命運動，進攻國民軍，四，組織民軍將士努力殺賊書，五，組織參戰團赴前敵慰問國民軍。（四）我們頭滿黑龍張石山嶺殺工友馮七烈士，全體憤激決議營死復仇。（五）京統路是京統工友生命所寄託，實行努

# 西郊農民發起農民協會

農 民 以 次 覺 悟

臨郊農民，自五卅慘案發生以來，便有一部分農民常去參加民衆運動的工作，所以天安門國民大會，我們常見有數百農民參加，並有登台講演者。現在該農民等感於農民生身如果沒有很嚴密的組織，就不能得着本身的解放和生存，於是王泰，馬芝堂，李福秀，石德三等二十餘人，發起農民協會。最近在西京李榕莊，核桃園，苑家村，羅道莊，什坊園等處，散布發起農民協會宣言千餘份。昨日該核桃園某大慈善家開市，遠近來者不下兩千人，馬芝堂，李福秀，石德三，王泰等，又携大批發起農民協會宣言，前往散布，當場有誠懇，痛切實，很痛快的講演和說明，聽者極爲感動，樂意參加與贊助者頗不乏人。後有京綏路工人康某，門頭溝農人張某，甸廠農人高某等，極力贊成農民協會，當場亦有痛快熱烈的演說。是日農業革新社，農大學生會，亦有人前去講演，携帶各種傳單畫報牆場張貼發散云云。

致國民軍將領士兵電

請其一致團結從事反吳戰爭

二月二十七日，北京反英討吳國民大會，通過議決案數項，交由國民大會主席團，交由國民大會主席團主席書記負責執行。前已發出致全國民衆擁護廣州國民政府反抗帝國主義的壓迫電，前日又發出致國民軍電，茲將原電錄後：

國民軍全體將領及兵士們：今天我們代表北京百三十萬民衆誠意慰藉你們參戰的辛勞，並祝你們此次戰爭中最後的勝利。當反奉戰爭爆發之初，我們早就認識清楚，國民軍是反奉戰爭中最中堅，最後近民衆的武力，而吳佩孚是投機逐鹿的奸賊，張作霖是反動而有力的軍閥。所以當時全國民衆俱在反奉聯名戰綫的口號之下，竭力援助國民軍，利用吳佩孚以倒奉張而常與直吳以嚴重的壓迫。因此在反奉戰爭的初期

# 京師駐兵之調查

京師駐兵之調查

由國民軍一方面得來駐在北京軍隊確實數目隊號及分住地點，分別錄左：

(一) 北京城內吉安所

(二) 景山後院

(三) 景山後院

(四) 景山後故宮官房

(五) 旂壇寺

(六) 旂壇寺

(七) 帥府園

共有兩萬以上之兵力

駐西北陸軍第十師門師之一旅約二千人

駐第二十九混成長王義元旅約二千五百人

駐八十六都團二營一千五百人

駐衛兵兩連約二百三十人

駐警衛二旅四團康毓芝全團一千五百人

駐綏遠衛隊旅第二混成團五營約兩千四百人

駐警衛司令部手槍團約七

北京國民檢查英日貨近訊

北京國民討賊反日大會與京師總商會組織之仇貨檢查隊，先由商會接行檢查，然後按商店所呈報之仇貨清冊，再由北京學生總會，總工會，國民黨市黨部，留日學生會，歸國學生，革命學生救死隊各組之檢查隊（屬於討賊反日會）覆查，以免少數奸商蒙蔽等情，已誌各報。茲聞該檢查隊現仍每日出發檢查，日前已將陳東洋貨店查竣，昨派三大隊起，始檢查乾菜舖，同時再查前未查畢之少數布店染坊等。茲查虛報者，有福聚號防蟹抬斤，大欄網太益號鹹魚三十斤，奶餅罐頭共六罐，義吉盛海參百十餘斤，永興隆海帶百餘斤

此外協成永及永源染坊公盛昌豐盛等家，均有虛報。至於漏報者有聚善堂冬笋一箱，及二十盒，稻香村干七斤，青豆九斤，仁義厚廣記尤魚一斤，金泰德海泡五十斤，海岱絲二十斤，洋粉砂糖等。此外德興永，阜昌號，鴻章瑞昌記，漏報獅子牙粉，燕子豆粉，仁丹等物甚多。聞該檢查隊已與總商會商妥，不日即依照大會公布之抵制仇貨公約，與前月總商會商訂之檢查程序，為標準，實行往各商舖歷上項漏報虛報之物品沒收或焚燒，或變賣，（處置方法尚在商洽之中，以示警戒云。

馮玉祥出山聲

自王正廷下野以來，吳張聯盟，即行告成，時局亦因而糾紛愈甚。各方有鑒於此，迭電馮氏，勸其爲國努力，早日出山。日前旅京山東同鄉，及中山主義實踐社，

實勝遠引高蹈。偶養其身萬也。時值迫切，棉絨即邇直率陳詞。尙希諒察。中山主義實踐社，政治研究會，石門青年團，建社新婦女，

解決國是。原電錄左：

南漳中山主義研究會

平地上將京師總督電：吳張勾結亂國稱兵，豫陳駭然，直將淩沒，我國家危急之秋，萬非我公高蹈之會，在個人恥竊營生，固可敬，而救國當處變纓絰，豈容知難而退？我公既屬

南洋旅京國民黨同志，為謀實現中山主義起見，特於昨日下午一時假公立大學河南中主議研究會召集大會，到會者二十餘人，除通函簡章外，並議（一）派人參加北京各界紀念孫中山先生籌備大會，（二）於中山先

師干，提戈殺賊，聯合民衆，掃靖妖氛。四方瞻依，魯京師無量某快

近日常盛傳將有煤片缺斷之說，蓋代總巡李鳴鐘回訊後，即派內分四部各警署，迅速派警分別調查各煤數目，立即報廳，查開各警署報告，內外城及四郊彌廟，所有煤坑煤廠煤庫，小計共九百四十九家，現存紅煤極硬煤炸煤末等，尚不及半噸，數北京民戶之用。其京門枝路，專為運煤而設。煤之來源，不致有缺乏之云。

傷癆喘痰  
**咳**  
**嗽**

藥氣 喘氣 肺咳 痰化 專治 男婦 老幼 傷風 咳嗽 感冒 寒咳 氣  
通戒 烟後 咳嗽 痰喘 治男 婦老 幼傷 風咳 嗽感 胃寒 咳氣  
肺各 種嗽 喘咳 痰喘 治男 婦老 幼傷 風咳 嗽感 胃寒 咳氣  
雞癆 咳嗽 喘咳 痰喘 治男 婦老 幼傷 風咳 嗽感 胃寒 咳氣  
五癆 七傷 各症 服之 立愈 真肺 病平 寶也 每盒 一元 咳嗽 夜不 安眠  
元惠 顧詳 認雙 地球 註冊 商標 藥山 潤肺 止咳 化痰 藥丸 勿誤

總售處前門大街魚口  
外都南路口  
中華  
大藥房  
英華藥房  
濟南路四

福義減價

此藥專能  
諸血解花  
柳之毒無  
柳楊梅大  
瘡魚口便  
毒疥下  
用已成未

第一

外科

此藥專治  
一切疔毒  
惡瘡凍瘡  
脚氣爛脚  
痔瘡漏瘡  
小瘡破爛  
下疳一切

琥珀

此藥專治  
五淋白濁  
小便刺痛  
精糊馬口  
精便血  
尿道虛血  
或身體虛  
弱或數年  
虧損至不

牛黃

此藥其特  
其藥其年  
房其年房  
歷年

害齒一症  
所售之藥  
少效者人  
間研究數  
驗有奇功

除根

專治男此  
痔瘡  
輕者花柳等  
成瘡痛重者  
殺蟲止痛  
神速無損  
近抹即愈年

偏墜

此丸專治肝  
氣不舒陰  
冷傷陰精  
或上勿下止  
或下勿下申  
翠涼著

前門外

益好見用藥







# 九淋五

此藥專治男女五淋白濁赤白帶下等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。各大藥房均有代售。

# 劉根除

此藥專治一切瘡毒、疥癩、濕疹等症。無論新久，一洗即愈。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

# 第腎壯

# 建換

此藥專治腎虛、腰痛、遺精、早洩等症。功效顯著，一服即見奇效。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。



此藥專治頭痛、牙痛、神經痛等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。各大藥房均有代售。

# 止痛粉

此藥專治頭痛、牙痛、神經痛等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。各大藥房均有代售。

# 活胃散

此藥專治胃病、消化不良、胃酸過多等症。功效顯著，一服即見奇效。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

**太原裕同梨膏公司啓事**  
本公司因業務需要，現已遷至新址。特此公告。地址：太原路一二三號。電話：四五六七。

**華通商行**  
本行經銷各國名產，貨真價實。歡迎各界光臨。地址：東城米市大街。電話：一四六六。

**律師董耀青**  
本律師承辦各項法律事務，包括民事、刑事訴訟。地址：九號電南三八三。電話：三三三三。

**西藥房**  
本藥房經銷各國名廠西藥，品質保證。地址：西門外大街。電話：二二二二。

**青年部啓事**  
本部為推廣青年運動，特舉辦各項比賽。歡迎參加。地址：青年路。電話：五五五五。

**北京信成線工廠廣告**  
本廠生產各種電線、電纜，品質優良。地址：北京信成路。電話：六六六六。

**燕京印書局大擴張廣告**  
本局為擴大業務，現已遷至新址。特此公告。地址：燕京路。電話：七七八八。

**神效除根敗毒丸**  
此藥專治一切瘡毒、疥癩、濕疹等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

**中山先生紀念章售賣處廣告**  
本處為紀念中山先生，特舉辦紀念章售賣活動。地址：中山路。電話：八八八八。

**潤卿氏秘製安胎種子寶真丹**  
此丹專治婦女胎動不安、不孕等症。功效顯著，一服即見奇效。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

**心胃疼痛藥**  
此藥專治心胃疼痛、消化不良等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。各大藥房均有代售。

**腸風便血丸**  
此丸專治腸風、便血等症。功效顯著，一服即見奇效。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

**眼科替目復明**  
本診所專治各種眼疾，如沙眼、白內障等。地址：眼科路。電話：九九九九。

**平民讀本出版了**  
本系列圖書內容豐富，適合大眾閱讀。歡迎訂購。地址：平民路。電話：一〇一〇。

**北京會賢堂**  
本會為推廣中華文化，特舉辦各項講座。地址：北京會賢堂。電話：二〇二〇。

**外埠**  
本處為方便外埠顧客，特設郵購服務。地址：外埠。電話：三〇三〇。

**偏小腸疝氣丸**  
此丸專治小腸疝氣、腹痛等症。功效顯著，一服即見奇效。每瓶大洋二角，小瓶一角。各大藥房均有代售。

**耳底通竅丸**  
此丸專治耳鳴、耳聾等症。功效神速，一服即愈。每瓶大洋一角，小瓶五分。各大藥房均有代售。

**張寅卿**  
本診所專治各種疑難雜症。地址：張寅卿診所。電話：四〇四〇。

**張寅卿**  
本診所專治各種疑難雜症。地址：張寅卿診所。電話：四〇四〇。

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# The People's Tribune

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## GROWTH OF COMMUNIST AND KUOMINTANG PARTIES VIEWED BY ZINOVIEV AS BIG ADVANCE

**Kuomintang Party Grown Sevenfold in Past Year; Communist Party Threefold; Work of Both of World Significance, Says Zinoviev**

**Chinese Speakers Emphasize Need of Solidarity Between World Proletariat and Chinese Nationalists in Fight Against Imperialists**

Tass

Moscow, Feb. 18. — (by mail). — China figured prominently at the opening session of the Meeting of the Enlarged Executive of the Communist International yesterday. The Chinese Communist Party came in for commendation in the opening speech of G. Zinoviev and the situation in China was also mentioned in the speeches of other delegates.

In his speech, Zinoviev reviewed the position of the Communist Parties in the various countries and stated that since the last meeting of the Enlarged Executive the Communist International had experienced some difficulties. But this period of crisis had now passed. It cannot be denied, he said, that the German Communist Party has overcome one of the most profound crises in its history. On the other hand, in some countries the communist parties have achieved important successes and have learned to apply the tactics of the united front without error.

### Success in Britain

"I consider that the most important successes during this period have been achieved by our British and Chinese Parties," said Zinoviev. "We will hear the report of the British Party. Our British comrades will tell us how a relatively young party in one of the greatest capitalist countries in the world, in spite of all the obstacles that have stood in its path, has learned, if not to lead the labour movement in England, at least strongly to influence it."

### Growth in China

"Parallel with this we have the successes of the Communist Party of China. This young party has managed to exercise profound influence on the revolutionary movement in China, which is of world historical significance. The Communist Party of China is working in close co-operation with the Chinese National Revolutionary Party, the Kuomintang. Numerically, the Communist Party has grown threefold during the past year and the Kuomintang has grown sevenfold."

### Persecution of Communists

After reviewing the position of the Communist Parties in several countries, Zinoviev referred to the white terror to which the communists are subjected in so-called democratic countries. According to the returns of the International Revolutionary Prisoners Aid Society, he said, in 38 countries there were 40,000 communists in gaol; 13,287 have been injured and 4,553 have been killed or tortured to death in prisons. In Bulgaria alone 1,000 communists were hanged or tortured to death. In England almost the whole of the Central Committee of the Communist

(Continued on page 3)

## FINDS GOODS FROM ITALY AND BELGIUM ENTIRELY TOO CHEAP

Asiatic

Berlin, March 6. — The Canadian government published an ordinance providing for a special tax on all goods imported from European countries whose currency has dropped more than fifteen per cent in value. The tax will correspond to the respective currency devaluations and the government hopes thereby to retard the flood of imports from Belgium and Italy.

## Time Not Yet Ripe For Extraterritoriality, Says Hankow Britisher

**Claims Neither Security Nor Justice in China; Backs Move To Use Boxer Fund For Industry**

Reuter

Hankow, March 4. — At the annual meeting of the British Chamber of Commerce last evening Chairman Marker read a letter from the Chinese Chamber inviting the co-operation of the British Chamber in the suggestion that the Boxer Indemnity should be used not for subsidising education but for the development of industries and the construction of railways, a portion of the profits of which could be set aside for educational purposes.

In his speech the Chairman emphasised that the request came from the most authoritative and representative Chinese body in Central China. Referring to the subject of extraterritoriality, the Chairman said that the time was not yet ripe for such abolition. There was neither security nor justice in the country. It was inconceivable that foreigners should subject themselves to the whims of Chinese Courts.

## U.S. Will Consider Lusitania Incident

**Bill Being Drafted On German Property Seized During War And On Lusitania Sinking**

Asiatic

Berlin, March 7. — A bill, providing for the return of German property valued at 250,000,000 dollars and placed under custody by the United States during the War, is now being drafted and will be brought before congress soon. The new bill will also regulate the Lusitania incident.

## RUMOR BEGINNING OF A BALKAN PACT

Reuter

Geneva, March 7. — It is understood that M. Roufos, the Greek Foreign Minister, who is representing Greece in the League of Nations Assembly, discussed with Signor Mussolini in Rome the possibility of a sort of Greco-Italian pact, or guarantee of the integrity and security of Albania.

It is learned in Greek circles that such a pact, to which Yugoslavia also may adhere, would be a starting-point towards a Balkan pact in which Italy would constitute a liaison between it and the Locarno Pact.

## SHAKESPEARE TOWER AND THEATRE ARE DESTROYED BY FIRE

Reuter

London, March 6. — Fire has destroyed the Shakespeare Memorial Theatre and the tower at Stratford on Avon, but the museum and the picture gallery were saved. Only the bare walls of the theatre remain. It is understood that many valuable costumes stored under the stage of the theatre perished.

## U.S. Has 558,000 Men On Call; Coolidge Thinks It's Enough

**Opposes Increase in Aviation Appropriation; \$674,000,000 For War And Navy Enough**

Reuter

Washington, March 6. — It is stated by the White House that President Coolidge considers that the budget estimate of \$674,000,000 for the War and Navy Departments ample to provide for the needs of the Air Services. The President, therefore, opposes any considerable increase of aviation appropriations, as he does not see the necessity to increase the military and naval forces to meet the needs of aviation.

President Coolidge estimates that 558,000 Americans would be available almost overnight for military service in the event of an emergency.

## U. S. And British Journalists Talk Across Atlantic

**Definite Schedule of Communications by Telephone Made Between New York And London**

Reuter

London, March 7. — A further development in two-way telephonic communication between Britain and the United States occurred today when for the first time a definite schedule of communications was successfully arranged between London and New York.

London journalists, including a representative of Reuters, were able to converse with journalists in New York, thanks to an almost total absence of atmospheric owing to the fact that the present season is abnormally favourable to wireless communication.

Reception was excellent, but it is understood that in view of the obstacles still to be overcome nothing in the nature of a public Anglo-American telephonic service is contemplated before the Autumn at the earliest.

It is also understood that commercial telephone services with Australia, South Africa, India and the Far East may depend upon the successful outcome of the present experiments, but developments for these services have not yet been tackled.

## SAH CHEN-PING RESIGNS POST

Kuo Wen

Amoy, March 7. — Admiral Sah Chen-ping, Civil Governor of Fukien, has tendered his resignation as the result of a conflict with the Commissioner of Finance, Tupan Chow Yin-jen is endeavouring to mediate for a compromise by agreeing to transfer the Commissioner to Commissariat Department of the Tupan Yamen.

## Preliminary League Meet Strikes Snag

**Delegates Wrangle Four Hours Without Results; Want To Iron Out Differences Before General Meeting; Prospect Dark**

**Resignation Of French Cabinet Complicates Issue; Briand Not To Take Active Part In Negotiations; France In Quandary**

United Press

Geneva, March 7. — The League Council crisis is of the gravest description and is likely to require several days for its solution, it was admitted today following an unsuccessful conference of the original signers of the Locarno Treaties.

Members of this conference were hopeful that agreement would eventually be reached and thus avoid the necessity for precipitating a crisis at the public session of the assembly. They talked for four hours without reaching accord.

Following an informal exchange of visits and conversations which continued throughout the entire morning, the original Locarno Treaty conferees, consisting of Briand, Chamberlain, Luther, Stresemann, Scialoja, Denes and Vandervelde met at 3 o'clock this afternoon in Sir Austen Chamberlain's apartments in an effort to reach final agreement with reference to Germany's admission to the League Assembly and Council and the augmentation of permanent membership of the Council.

### Impasse Over Seats

Reuter

Geneva, March 7. — Reuter learns from a German source that a difficult in the private conversations in the afternoon arose from the fact that the German delegation did not countenance enlargement of the Council before Germany has been given a permanent seat but that "certain other delegations" insisted that Spain should be allotted a permanent seat simultaneously with Germany.

M. Briand left for Paris tonight. He said he hoped to return on Tuesday.

### France's Dilemma

Reuter

London, March 6. — The unexpected resignation of the French Government has confused the international situation. Responsible quarters in London believe that Germany's admission to the League will not be jeopardised by the French crisis.

According to telegrams from Berlin, M. Briand's defeat intensely surprised both the Government and diplomatic circles. Certain apprehension is expressed lest the meeting fixed to take place at Geneva tomorrow should not be held.

Telegrams from Paris say that the French capital is in a strange position, lacking both President and Premier tonight, as President Doumergue has departed for Lyons to open a fair in accordance with his programme, and M. Briand, who saw the President off, is starting for Geneva.

It is stated semi-officially that M. Briand is only going to

(Continued on page 3)

## IMPRISONED AS SPY FOR EXPRESSING HIS SYMPATHY FOR KRIM

Asiatic

Berlin, March 6. — Sir Austen Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons that the British government will immediately take the necessary steps to set free Lieutenant MacNamara who is held by the French in a Moroccan prison charged with being a spy because he expressed sympathy for Abdel Krim.

## Country Demanding Customs Treasury, Says Shan'i Body

**Chamber Of Commerce Opposes Proposal To Deposit Receipts In Both Chinese And Foreign Banks; Wire Peking**

Kuo Wen

The Government was in receipt of a telegram from Mr. Yu Hoteh, chairman of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, opposing the proposition to deposit the Customs receipts in both the Chinese and foreign banks so as to maintain China's foreign credit.

The telegram first points out that, according to estimates, the annual customs receipt after the increase of customs tariff in lieu of the abolition of Likin will aggregate over \$90,000,000 and only those few banks interested will be benefited if the above proposal materialised. The effect upon the commercial, economic and industrial condition of the country will be disastrously. It then goes on to explain that China's credit depends entirely upon whether the system of custody is efficient or not.

The Customs Treasury, now unanimously insisted upon by the whole country, is the best organ for handling the Customs funds, being under the supervision of the public and in charge of both foreign and Chinese experts.

### Unfair Now

Since the revolution, Mr. Yu avers, the Hongkong-Shanghai Bank has been enjoying the exclusive privilege of handling the Customs receipts, thereby giving foreigners the chance to manipulate the rate of exchange in the financial market. A few other Chinese banks, such as the Banks of China and Communications, may be included to share the privilege, but as they are all private enterprises, this only benefit a few individuals and is detrimental to the majority. The bulk of the people, who will be responsible for the increased tax, must have a say in the matter and their unanimous demand for the establishment of the Customs Treasury must be respected.

The Government is urged to give the matter its careful consideration, as it is vitally connected with the fate of the nation, and take early action in the question of the establishment of the Customs Treasury without delay.

Kuo Wen

Shanghai, March 8. — A commission has been formed by local bankers for the study of the question in connection with the establishment of the Customs Treasury. Each of the prominent banks is to appoint a representative as member of the commission.

## BRITAIN SEEKS JAPAN AND U. S. AID TO PUT STOP TO THE KILLING OF HONGKONG TRADE

## SWARAJISTS PROTEST ATTITUDE FOR REFORMS LEAVE LEGISLATURES

Reuter

Delhi, March 7. — The Swarajists have resolved to withdraw from the Central and Provincial legislatures as a protest against the attitude of the government towards the Assembly's demand for constitutional reforms but not to resign, in order to prevent by-elections. They have also resolved to contest the next elections and pursue an obstructive policy until the Government's policy is considered satisfactory.

## 50,000 At Canton Strike Meeting; Ask Building of Wharfs

**Suggest Public Loan Of \$5,000,000 For Construction Of Whampoa Harbour; Postal Censorship**

Kuo Wen

Hongkong, March 6. — A mass meeting was called yesterday under the auspices of the Strike Committee, in which some 50,000 were said to be present. A resolution was passed suggesting the issuance of a public loan of \$5,000,000 to meet the construction of the Whampoa Harbour.

A censorship on postal matters is being enforced from the 5th instant.

A steam launch carrying some 60 passengers to Kowloon met with an accident yesterday and sank. Only one third of the passengers is said to have been rescued.

## Monarchists Of Europe Join In Secret Conclave

**Russian and Central Europe Ex-Royalty Confer at Munich; Hint Election of "New Czar"**

Reuter

Berlin, March 7. — A secret conclave of the monarchists in Russia and Central Europe opened at Munich on March 6, according to the "Taeglicher Rundschau," though the topics being discussed have not been revealed.

Russians who arrived from London and Paris included representatives of the Grand Duke Cyril, the Dowager Empress Maria Feodorovna and Nicolai Nicolaivitch. They conferred yesterday evening with the German monarchists. The meeting has been adjourned to Sunday for the arrival of the Hungarian monarchists, including Count Andassy.

It is further stated that a meeting between the Grand Duke Cyril and ex-Crown Prince Rupprecht has been planned for the end of March, while some 200 Russian monarchists are foregathering in Paris at the beginning of April to elect as the new Czar either the Grand Duke Cyril or Nicolai Nicolaivitch.

## New Athletic Record

Reuter

Chicago, March 7. — Charles Hoff has again broken the world's indoor pole-jump record, clearing 162 3/4 inches with 4 inches to spare.

**Unfair That Britain Should Be Singled Out, Says Official In Interview; Pans Self-Interest Of U. S. And Japan**

**Hints Armed Intervention If Boycott Continues; England Will Not Endure It Much Longer; Talks Of Russian Menace**

By Miles W. Vaughn

United Press Staff Correspondent

Hongkong, February 23. — Strong efforts are being made to involve the United States and Japan in the quarrel between Hongkong and Canton which has grown out of the Shanghai incidents of last spring, a well-informed official in Hongkong told the United Press.

The British feel that it is unfair that they should be singled out for attack by the Cantonese and that the action of the American and Japanese commercial interests in attempting to turn the anti-British boycott to their own interest is in violation of the spirit, if not the letter, of the American-enunciated principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door in China.

### Wants U. S. and Japan Aid

The Hongkong Government, according to this authority, would appreciate an effort of joint action by the three great Powers signatory to the Nine-Power Treaty signed in Washington regarding principles and policies to be followed regarding China.

Americans in China, however, generally are opposed to any intervention by their country at this time. If they speak frankly they will say that any American effort would be misunderstood by the Chinese, who would look on the United States as pulling British chestnuts out of the fire. American trade generally with Canton has neither suffered nor benefited from the anti-British boycott. Americans are not molested in Canton or in Kwangtung province and American merchants are doing business as usual, with the exception of the Standard Oil Company which has not attempted to do business on any extensive scale since imposition of the oil tax by Canton last year.

### Peered at Japan

Japan, it is asserted, has continued her efforts to get a strong foothold in the South China markets. Japanese ships visit Canton frequently and Japanese merchants and business men have made every effort to conciliate the Chinese and work with them. British even accuse the Japanese of paying "squeeze" money when it is necessary. One story is told of a Japanese steamer which violated the boycott rules by touching at Hongkong before going to Canton. The ship was "fined" \$150,000 by the Canton Strike Committee, the British assert, and the fine was paid. The British do not like this situation and they are frank in saying so. They feel that Japan, as one of the subscribers to the Nine-Power Treaty, should stand with Great Britain in opposing the boycott as a

(Continued on page 3)



## The People's Tribune

IS THE ENGLISH SECTION OF THE KUO MIN HSIN PAO (國民新報), AN ORGAN OF CHINESE NATIONAL OPINION

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Tuesday, March 9, 1926.

## Canton And Peking And A Juridical Doctrine

The recently formed Cabinet reminds one of the French saying which assures us that the more a thing changes, the more it is the same. And this constantly recurring phenomenon inspires sundry reflections which lead us to contrast the state of Canton with that of Peking. While a period of political stabilization has been reached in Canton where the Kuomintang has established a real Nationalist Government after nearly a decade of strife and disorder, the political disintegration of Peking continues to increase and seems to be approaching the stage of an utter collapse in the machinery of government and administration. At Canton there is a Government that GOVERNS whose writ runs to the uttermost limits of a great province, equal in size, population and resources to many a major state in the European system. But here in Peking, we have a Government whose mandate is not even heeded within many of its own Yamens, although Foreign Imperialism recognizes it as a governing entity and as a diplomatic apparatus and the rifles and guns of the "Christian" General are ready to defend it against a militarist like Wu Pei-fu or a bandit of the type of Chang Tso-lin. It is bankrupt and cannot pay even its yamen-runners, while Canton—within a hundred days of the liquidation of its military difficulties—has a monthly revenue of FIVE MILLION DOLLARS and, before the end of the year, will be budgeting on a yearly income of ONE HUNDRED MILLION DOLLARS without any increase but only a reorganization of existing sources and means of taxation!

### A Miraculous Achievement

What is the explanation of this startling contrast between the Mongol Encampment that is Peking, afflicted with bankruptcy and political paralysis and the historic "Womb of Revolution" that is Canton, where there are a stir and movement in life and thought and a will to action and achievement witnessed only in creative epochs in the history of nations? Unlike Peking, the Southern Metropolis has had to struggle with formidable enemies and to defend its existence against traitors and militarists like Chen Ching-ming, the Yunnanese soldiery that was bleeding the province white and the Black Section of the Kuomintang that assassinated Liao Ching-hai and is now with Wu Pei-fu and in the pay of the Anti-Soviet Propaganda Service in China. Also with a greater menace and peril, it had to contend in the carnivorous shape of British Imperialism, with its gunboats, machine-guns, massacres and a myriad-tongued reptile press daily wallowing in anti-Red knaveries and lies. Over all this and more has Canton triumphed. And there is a strength and a power in her today, fitly destined to transform her ruling group into the leadership whose definite emergence is awaited by Nationalist China. How has this miracle come about in spite of conditions and circumstances which, according to all precedent and teaching in the history of Anglo-Chinese relations in South China, should have ended in disaster and not in the victory of the Kuomintang at Canton?

THE ANSWER IS THAT NATIONALIST CHINA AT CANTON HAS CEASED TO BE DOMINATED BY THE FEAR OF FOREIGN IMPERIALISM WHICH CONTINUES TO GRIP PEKING AND ITS

MANDARIN RULERS; AND LIKE A FEAR-RIDDEN ONE THAT HAS BEEN RELIEVED BY THE MAGIC TREATMENT OF A FREUD OF A DEEP SUBCONSCIOUS TERROR, THE NATIONALIST GOVERNMENT AT CANTON IS REACTING TO THE NEW MOOD OF FREEDOM WHICH HAS NOW REPLACED THE OLD DREAD FIRST ENGENDERED BY BRITISH IMPERIALISM AND ENACTED INTO AN INTERNATIONAL SANCTION BY THE UNEQUAL TREATIES.

### A Doctrine Of International Law

British Imperialism and its reptile press, of course, are denouncing Nationalist China at Canton for violation of the sacred scraps of paper which greed and lust and plunder have inserted into the corpus of the Unequal Treaties. But both this theory and practice of the Laws of Nations defend Canton against this Imperialist accusation. We take down one of the sacred books on which Anglo-Saxon Imperialism is wont sometimes to rely, and the following significant and conclusive passage greets the eye of Nationalist China:—"Although treaties concluded for a certain period of time, and such treaties as are apparently intended or expressly contracted for the purpose of setting up an everlasting condition of things, cannot in principle be dissolved by withdrawal of one of the parties. THERE IS AN EXCEPTION TO THIS RULE. FOR IT IS AN ALMOST UNIVERSALLY RECOGNISED FACT THAT VITAL CHANGES OF CIRCUMSTANCES MAY BE OF SUCH A KIND AS TO JUSTIFY A PARTY IN NOTIFYING AN UNNOTIFIABLE TREATY." And the great international jurist—it is Dr. Oppenheim, late Professor of International Law in the University of Cambridge, than whom there is no abler authority and more lucid writer on the subject in the English language—proceeds to summarise, in a learned and memorable digest, the entire learning on the point to be found in the books: "The vast majority of publicists", he states, "as well as ALL THE GOVERNMENTS OF THE MEMBERS OF THE FAMILY OF NATIONS, defend the principle *Conventio omnis intelligitur rebus sic stantibus*, and they agree, therefore, that all treaties are concluded under the tacit condition *rebus sic stantibus*. That this condition involves a certain amount of danger cannot be denied, for it can be, and indeed sometimes has been, abused for the purpose of hiding the violation of treaties behind the shield of law, and of covering shameless wrong with the mantle of righteousness. But all this cannot alter the fact that this exceptional condition is as necessary for international law and international intercourse as the very rule *pacta sunt servanda*. When, for example, the existence or the NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT of a State stands in unavoidable conflict with such State's TREATY OBLIGATIONS, THE LATTER MUST GIVE WAY, for self-preservation and development in accordance with the growth and the necessary requirements of the nation are the primary duties of every State. No State would consent to any such treaty as would hinder it in the fulfilment of these primary duties." Finally the great authority emphasises the conclusion that "the consent of a State to a treaty presupposes a conviction that such treaty is not fraught with danger to its existence and development, and implies a condition that, if by an unforeseen change of circumstances the obligations stipulated in the treaty should imperil the said State's existence and necessary development, the treaty, although by its nature unnotifiable, should nevertheless be notifiable."

### Shylocks Of Imperialism

While the half-educated and the hypocritical who make up treaty-port mentality may express a sort of shamed-face amazement at this statement of doctrine, there is in reality nothing new in it to any average student of European history. Every member of the "Family of Nations" has invoked it at some moment in its career, particularly those with a belief in an imperial destiny. It is the theme of a notorious chapter in Machiavelli who, in writing, doubtless recalled the Athenian reply to the Melian delegation:—"You know as well as we do that, in the logic of human nature, Right only comes into question where there is a balance of power, while it is Might that determines what the strong extort and the weak concede." This piece of political realism occurs in a well-known passage in Thucydides, a Greek author whose text furnishes some of the cultural food that is fed to England's rulers and proconsuls when passing through the Public Schools and Universities. And that the doctrine is an active principle of international affairs, is illustrated by the Soviet repudiation of Tsarist debts and by the similar repudiation by France—in effect though not in words—of her inter-allied indebtedness. It is true that the Shylocks

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT AN ARCHAISM, UNWORTHY THIS ERA, SAYS CLARENCE DARROW

Washington, Feb. 1.—A thick-set, tired-looking man, with a cigarette hanging from his lips and his clothes sagging, shambled into the District of Columbia House Committee room today and gently scoffed at society's stupidity and hypocrisy in demanding death for murderers.

He was Clarence Darrow, who saved Leopold and Loeb from the gallows and helped to win an insane asylum commitment for Harry Thaw. His conviction of the folly of capital punishment brought him before the house judiciary committee in connection with a bill to abolish the death penalty in the District of Columbia. In qualifying as an expert, he admitted he had defended about fifty cases in which the penalty was hanging or the electric chair. None of his clients received the death penalty.

"It's all foolishness," Mr. Darrow declared, "to talk about capital punishment preventing evolution from murder. It doesn't depend on argument, but on what kind of fellows you are. If you have any imagination,

you're against capital punishment.

### All Killers

"We're all killers at heart. Of course, I have never taken a life, but I have often read obituary notices with considerable satisfaction. It just happens that circumstances have favored me."

The lawyer declared 90 per cent of crime comes from boys or from men who began their criminal career very young. Most of these, he said, were poor and uneducated. He characterized the Leopold-Loeb trial as "one that would not be duplicated in 1,000 years", and the most misunderstood case he had ever handled.

"This talk about high-priced lawyers getting criminals off is the bunk," declared Mr. Darrow.

This criminal lawyer, who was William Jennings Bryan's opponent in the famous Scopes evolution trial, delivered a rambling lecture on religion, law, prohibition, the underworld and murder.

"England," he said, "used

(Continued on page 3)

of Imperialism have showered their maledictions on the "Bloody Bolshevik" in this connexion, but their rage has been aroused less by the actual repudiation of Tsarist bonds and notes (since French repudiation does not enrage them) than by the Bolshevik repudiation of a system of life and society based on capitalist exploitation of the workers and the creation of misery, wretchedness and poverty among men. And though the so-called Christian Powers, who foam at the mouth when Moscow is mentioned, denounce Athenian and Roman society for basing their producing classes on slavery, they fail to realise that their own producing classes, in historical conception, derive from and continue Athenian and Roman tradition of slave-production.

### The Lesson

What lesson do this political analysis and this re-statement of juridical doctrine teach Nationalist China as a whole and those who wish this country to be restored to its ancient peace and prosperity and to see it re-leading Far Asia in the abiding things of culture and of life? Is it not that pedantic insistence on the dead letter and the desiccated spirit of the Unequal Treaties is making inevitably for the break-up of government in China and the Nation's bankruptcy and ruin? Here is a Government in Peking whose Chief Executive and his Anfu advisers and agents will think of nothing and will do nothing that may seem like a breach of any of the Unequal Treaties even though "the existence or the necessary development" of China may be at stake. By a well-known psychological process, this attitude of mind breeds a subconscious fear and inhibition which naturally leads to the subordination of China's vital interests to those of the Foreign Powers under the Unequal Treaties. And the acid test of government is not whether this or that act of administration is in the interest of the Chinese People or will be approved by them but whether it will be approved or disapproved by the Foreign Powers under the Unequal Treaties. It is not an exaggeration to suggest that this attitude of mind and this test of action are common to the entire hierarchy, from the Provisional Chief Executive down to the runners in every Yamen.

But it is the absence of this fear in the work of government and administration as well as in the general life of Canton that distinguishes the great Southern Metropolis from this politically moribund Capital in the North, and explains the political miracle which has enabled Nationalist China there to defeat its internal foes and to survive the attacks of British Imperialism. At Canton the dominant consideration in connexion with every act of government or of popular demonstration is not whether it will infringe any of the Unequal Treaties but whether it will subserve the vital interest of Nationalist China. This is the test and standard of action; and it is because of this Nationalist principle that there has been born a new spirit in the People who are ready and willing to sacrifice and suffer in order that China may be free.

## London Engineering Strike Spreading

All Engineering Unions In Conference; Endorse Action of Strikers

Reuter

London, March 7.—The engineering crisis has assumed a more serious aspect as the result of a meeting in London of representatives of all of the engineering unions deciding to press a claim for a separate wage advance of twenty shillings weekly in London and to ask the authority of the unions to take a joint district strike ballot and a national ballot on the question of ending the agreement embracing provisions for avoiding disputes which the employers declare was broken by the unofficial stoppage at Messrs. Hoe's works.

The meeting endorsed the action of the district committees of the seven unions backing the Hoe strikers and resisting the proposal of the national executives of the unions that the strikers should be instructed to return to work in order to place the unions in a constitutional position. It also threatened to hold up the public services if the threatened lockout occurred.

## SCHOOLS BRING FUND TROUBLES TO CHIA

Chung Mei

Representatives from the nine government schools called on Premier Chia asking him to raise funds for the schools and at the same time asking him to induce the Minister of Education to assume office at once.

The first work of the Educational Surtax Commission has been to appoint commissioners to investigate the financial status of the schools in detail.

## MOSCOW HEARS NEW YORK ON THE RADIO

Moscow, Jan. 26 (By mail).—Russian radio fans heard America last night for the first time. Owing to poor atmospheric conditions, reception of speech was poor, but the musical part of the program was plainly audible even on two-bulb receivers.

The whole country now is eagerly listening for further signals from across the Atlantic. Most of the Russian fans are unfamiliar with the English language, but the broadcasting from New York proved highly entertaining.

## FORMER PEKING JOURNALIST ON VISIT

Kuo Wen

Mr. Henry W. Kinney, formerly of Peking and Tokyo, is spending a week or so in the Capital. Mr. Kinney was, until late last year, Peking correspondent of the "Philadelphia Public Ledger". He is at present connected with the South Manchuria Railway Company, at Dairen.

### R. C. Andrews III

New York, Jan 28: (by Mail).—Roy Chapman Andrews, Asiatic explorer and discoverer of dinosaur eggs, is recuperating in Presbyterian Hospital from an operation performed yesterday. He is reported to be doing well and is expected to leave the hospital in ten days.

Mr. Chapman's plans for further exploration of the Gobi desert next summer are not expected to be interfered with by the operation.

### Zizi Sues Carol

Asiatie

Berlin, March 6.—Zizi Lambrino, the former morgantic wife of the Rumanian crown prince Carol sues the latter for damages amounting to ten million francs.



## CABLE NOTES

## Royalty Visit U.S.

*Asiatic*  
Berlin, March 7.—The Spanish King and Queen will visit the United States next fall according to the "Washington Post."

## The Dead Rise

A Cuenca court, Spain, which condemned two men in 1910 to eighteen years hard labour, now finds that the man supposedly murdered by them turned up again.

## Oil Hurts Fishing

The main river fishers in Germany want an indemnity for the losses experienced when the oil contents of a tank ran into the river, seriously interfering with their fishing results.

## Portugal Earthquake

A violent earthquake shock occurred in Portugal resulting in numerous casualties.

## Attempt Assassination

The Mexican Governor, Basco, was seriously injured following an attempt to assassinate him in Mexico City. The police arrested four persons.

## Intercede For U.S. Citizens

*United Press*  
Washington, March 7.—Dispatches from Mexico City say that Ambassador Sheffield has interceded on behalf of American citizens who were recently expelled from Mexico.

## Krupp Losses

*Reuter*  
Essen, March 6.—A general meeting of Krupps has disclosed a total deficit of 15,300,000 marks for the year ended September 30, 1925. For instance, the Germania Shipyards at Kiel lost 7,000,000 marks.

It was stated that the Interallied Military Missions by destroying valuable machinery at Essen caused the firm a net loss of 100,000,000 marks.

## CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

(Continued from Page 2)

to kill a man for picking pockets. They held their executions on a high hill so all could see and feel the deterrent effect, but there were more pickpocketings among the crowds surrounding the scaffold than at any other time. We are not as honest as they were in England in those days.

"If capital punishment really prevents crime, we should execute our murderers in the public square. Everybody should be required to attend.

## No Faith

"If there is anything in the theory that capital punishment lowers crime, what we need is the widest publicity possible. But we don't believe in that. In fact, there isn't anybody who really has faith in this theory, though they say they do.

"If the teachings of all the great ethical leaders of humanity are true, society is going at it the wrong way. Maybe they are wrong, but they have taught that the world is to be made good and clean of heart by love and not by hate.

"A man's life," he said, "is not so pleasant in this world—Oh, it may be in Congress, I don't know. But the greatest evil in life is fear—we die many times through fear. And the greatest happiness is to banish fear. Your criminal undergoes fear akin to death in its anguish every moment between the conception and execution of a crime. The chances that he may hang don't worry him. Death has little terror for him."

## CONGRESS MAY AID IN SHIP COMPETITION

*Reuter*

Washington, March 7.—President Coolidge has asked Congress for \$10,000,000 to supplement the appropriation of \$14,000,000 previously recommended in the budget, to enable the Shipping Board to operate ships retaken from private purchasers "by reason of competition or other methods employed by foreign operators."

## MEXICO GIVES GREAT BRITAIN NOTICE OF END OF FRIENDSHIP PACT

*Asiatic*

Berlin, March 7.—The British-Mexican friendship and arbitration agreement will go out of effect at the end of the year following Mexican notice given to Great Britain.

## GROWTH OF COMMUNISM AND KUOMINTANG

(Continued from page 1)

Party is now in prison. In every country, in England, Germany, Bulgaria and China, everywhere where capitalism holds sway, the capitalist class is striving by this means to hold back the tide of revolution that is rising against it. But their efforts are in vain.

## Capitalism Temporary

Continuing, Zinoviev said that at the previous meeting of the Enlarged Executive it was agreed that capitalism had reached a stage of "temporary stability". The capitalists tried to console themselves with the fact that stability had been reached; but, said Zinoviev, at the present we have more justification than ever in emphasising the "temporary" character of the stability of capitalism.

## Not Falttering In Principles

Zinoviev then reminded the meeting of the campaign of calumny that was being conducted by the capitalist press against the Communist International. It was said that the International was drifting to the right and away from Leninism. This was absolutely false. The Communist International has remained what it has always been, the international vanguard of the class conscious proletariat, conducting its fight on the basis of Marxism and Leninism. It will diverge neither to the right nor to the left but follow the path it took when it was formed by Lenin, said Zinoviev.

## Chinese Speakers

Among those who delivered speeches greeting the Enlarged Executive were Hsu Fang, representing the Communist Party of China, and Hu Han-min, Head of the Canton Delegation in Moscow.

Hsu Fang, in his speech, expressed the conviction that under the leadership of the Communist International and with the support of the workers of all countries, the workers and peasants of China will deliver a crushing blow to the imperialists who are rending China to-day. "Only in the solidarity between the world proletariat, revolutionary movement and the movement for national liberation of the peoples of the Orient lies the guarantee of victory over the Imperialists," he said.

## Scope of the Kuomintang

Hu Han-min said that at first Chinese revolutionaries tried to carry on their fight independently of the European workers. But the great leader of the Kuomintang, Sun Yat-sen, taught them how to link up their struggle with that of the European workers, and now the Kuomintang is conducting its struggle in contact with the international organization of the revolutionary proletariat—the Comintern. The Kuomintang, said Hu Han-min, is no longer a party only of the progressive intelligentsia, but is linked up with the workers and peasants of China.

In his speech of greeting, the British delegate, Brown, stated that one of the most important campaigns conducted by his Party during the past year was the campaign against intervention in China. On the initiative of the Communists the British trade unions passed resolutions calling upon the British Government to cease its intervention in that country. Brown pledged his party to continue the fight until British troops are withdrawn from China.

## Model Governor To Be Blacklisted With Wu and Chang

## Peking Anti-Wu-Chang Union Demands Reason For Troop Concentration At Shihchiachuang

*Chung Mei*

The name of Yen Hsi-shan of Shansi is to be added to the blacklist now composed of Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin, unless he gives a satisfactory answer to the telegram of inquiry as to why he concentrated his troops at Shihchiachuang sent him by the Peking Anti-Wu-Chang Union.

Corps of lecturers began work today on behalf of this cause and the examination of British and Japanese goods in Peking shops continues. There are said to be twenty groups each composed of twenty people at work for the Union.

## BRITAIN SEEK JAPAN AND U.S. AID

(Continued from page 1)

violation of the principle of equal opportunity and the Open Door.

In Canton there seems little disposition to quarrel with the Japanese. Cantonese officials assert they have no quarrel with Japan and that they are glad to trade with the Japanese as long as business can be conducted on a satisfactory basis. They need Japanese products and are glad to buy them when terms are satisfactory. The Cantonese do not believe that either the United States or Great Britain can be induced to join in any plan of international intervention. Their movement is purely anti-British and when the British are ready to meet their demands and give Canton and Kwangtung a chance to determine their own affairs the quarrel will be settled and the boycott removed.

## Anti-Foreign, Say British

In reply to this the British assert that the basis of the movement really is anti-foreign, as far as the Chinese are concerned, and anti-western as far as the Russians are participating.

While the movement may be directed against Great Britain alone at present, that is merely because Britain is the leading foreign nation in Chinese trade and influence and happens to have a large and prosperous colony next door to Canton. If the British are forced out, they assert, other foreign nations will follow. Not that the British think they are going to be forced out, for they do not. The more radical of the Hongkong business men assert that British military forces will occupy Canton and the whole of Kwangtung before the British will tolerate much more of what they consider unfair treatment.

Russia, many well-informed British believe, is playing over again the diplomatic game of the Czars. The Soviet wants to dominate all China, they say. The whole course of Russo-Chinese relations since the Soviet established its power in China has been designed to put Russia in the saddle throughout the huge Chinese domain. The Soviet has one of its shrewdest diplomats, Karakhan, in Peking. Moscow repeatedly has emphasized its friendship for China and condemned the actions of the Powers in China. Russia has renounced all her claims for extraterritorial rights for her nationals, has given up her claims on Chinese territory, and has encouraged the spread of Soviet theories in China by establishing a Communist University for Chinese students in Moscow.

The Russians, these observers believe, will consolidate the already strong positions they have developed in Manchuria and Canton and then work gradually to spread Russian influence all over China.

## ARRANGE FOR TRAINS TO RELIEVE PEKING SHORTAGE OF FOOD

*Chung Mei*

The Peking Suiyuan Railway Director has succeeded in making arrangements with the military for the despatch of three freight trains to Kalgan to be returned with millet and coarse grain, to relieve the food shortage of the poorer classes in Peking.

## PRELIMINARY LEAGUE MEET

(Continued from page 1)

Geneva, in response to repeated requests from President Doumergue, with the object of expressing his views on the consequences of the admission of Germany to Membership of the League. After accomplishing this duty he will return to Paris, leaving Messrs. Boncour and Loucheur the task of representing France in the official deliberations of the League.

President Doumergue will not begin consultations with the leaders until he returns from Lyons on Monday.

The franc dropped four points on the news of the resignation of the Cabinet, and closed at 134.31.

## Possible Men For Post

*United Press*

Paris, March 7.—It is considered likely in well-informed circles, that the President will ask that the task of Briand's successor be undertaken either by the spectacular Joseph Caillaux, who has already held the Finance Ministership since his return from wartime exile, or the Socialist Senator Rene Renoult. Either choice will show a desire to conciliate the Leftist elements whose influence has been so great a moving factor in bringing about the present crisis, which is only the latest in a series which France has experienced in the past few months.

## Briand Boyant

*Reuter*

Paris, March 7.—"Our's is an awful profession," exclaimed M. Briand boyantly as the train of all the talents steamed out of Paris, bearing Sir Austen Chamberlain, Lord Robert Cecil, M. Briand, the Spanish Ambassador, the Polish Premier and other delegates for Geneva. The French delegate, M. Paul Boncour, who nearly missed the train, was not so light hearted as M. Briand. He expressed the opinion that "the situation created by the Chamber's vote was disastrous and, with regard to the Geneva meeting, an extremely difficult position had been created for France."

The Cabinet's fall created, even among those who voted against the Government in the last fateful division, feelings of regret in view of the present

## Feng Refuses Post; Has No Desire and Sees No Remedy

## Marshal Wires Tuan, Expressing Appreciation But Refusal to Come Out Of Retirement

*Chung Mei*

Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang has formally refused the appointment of the Chief Executive making him Pacification Commissioner of Chihli, Honan and Shensi, in a telegram sent Sunday.

"Your wire, dated the 3rd, has been received and carefully read", says the message from Marshal Feng. "I heartily appreciate the statements made in your telegram, but I should like it known that even if I were equipped with the desire to pursue the rehabilitation work, there is no way left for remedy. Thus there is no reason why I should come out again. A wire both expressing my thanks and my refusal has been sent to the government."

external and financial problems.

Asked by pressmen whether he would consent again to form a Cabinet, M. Briand is reported to have said: "There is no question of it. I am entitled to claim a rest."

Messrs. Herriot and Caillaux are mentioned as possible successors. It is significant that the former is now at Lyons, where he will confer with President Doumergue.

A resolution for dissolution of the Chamber has been proposed by Deputy Taittinger "for the purpose of seeking a fresh mandate in order to surmount the crisis as an alternative to revolutionary methods."

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## Warships and Taku Forts In Short Battle

Troops Make Landing But Are Repulsed By Kuominchun; Machang Occupied; Lu Chung-lin To Have New Forces

Kuo Wen

Reports from local Kuominchun circles state that a party of one thousand marines from the transports of General Pi Shu-chun attempted to effect a landing at Peitang near Taku this morning but were sighted by the Kuominchun who fired on them and forced them to return to their boats.

It is understood that these marines wanted to cut the railway between Tientsin and Luan-chow. The trains from Luan-chow did not arrive in Tientsin this morning owing to this incident.

### Joined by Gunboats

Reuter

Two Chinese gunboats from Chinwangtao joined the so-called Shantung flotilla off Taku Forts yesterday, after which the combined warships briskly shelled the forts for about twenty minutes, the forts replying with seven three-inch guns recently installed there.

This morning three warships vigorously bombarded the forts for some considerable time from a closer range than yesterday. Two of the warships then steamed away, leaving one on guard over the forts. In the meanwhile the remaining warships escorted the transports to Peitang, where the troops were landed.

The Kuominchun communiqué this morning mentions the landing and asserts that the Shantung troops were met and defeated by a regiment of the First Kuominchun.

The Communiqué also states that on the 7th instant a brigade of Fengtien troops attacked a Kuominchun position at Yachitun, north of Lanchow, and that the attacking force suffered heavy casualties from land mines.

As regards the position in the region of Machang, the communiqué says that the Kuominchun armies, having occupied Machang, pushed forward to Coing-hsien, while Kuominchun cavalry have reached the vicinity of Tsangchow and Pao-tow, but they are still on the north bank of the river.

Independent reports confirm the occupation of Machang, but no-one seems to know where General Li Ching-lin and his main force are. The general belief is that they are at Tsangchow, but it would not be surprising to learn that he had struck across towards Paoingfu, with the object of taking that important centre before the Kuominchun reinforcements from Kalgan reach there.

### Attack Tsangchow

Asiatic

Kuominchun headquarters today claim the capture of both the barracks and railway station at Machang and that General Lu Chung-lin is in personal command of the troops attacking Tsangchow. The Kuominchun leaders are, therefore, optimistic about the situation around Tientsin. At the same time, General Chang Chih-kiang, acting Tupan of the Northwest, is proceeding to Tientsin with three divisions of fresh troops to reinforce Lu Chung-lin in the hope of dislodging both Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-chang from southern Chihli and Shantung and then attack Wu Pei-fu's forces in Honan.

**Honan Negotiations**  
General Chin Yun-ao's troops are reported to have occupied Hsin-Hsiang on Saturday.

## Chang Agents In City; Talk Peace With Kuominchun

Report States Chang Making Peace Offer; Connected With Split In Fengtien Ranks

Asiatic

It is semi-officially reported from first Kuominchun headquarters that General Kuo Ying-chow, former chief of the Fengtien bureau in Peking and Major-General Ma Pin-na, adjutant of Marshal Chang Tso-in, have arrived here from Mukden via Dairen for the sole purpose of negotiating peace with the Kuominchun, especially the first Kuominchun. According to this informant, Fengtien demands Jehol and Shanhaikuan as the price of peace as well as co-operation with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang towards the reconstruction of the Peking government.

In this connection a Mukden despatch indicates that owing to the resignation of Mr. Wong Yun-kiang, Civil Governor, who controls the purse of the Fengtien army, those war-advocates, such as Generals Yang Yu-ting, Wu Chin-sheng, Chang Tso-hsiang and Chang Hsueh-liang are not in a position to pursue their policy of war towards the Kuominchun so that there is no heavy fighting at the Lanchow front yet.

Mr. Wong declares that a war policy is against the will of the people of the three provinces of Manchuria. The finances of the provinces cannot afford to support any big campaign after the rebellion of Kuo Sung-lin. Consequently Wong desires to keep peace with the Kuominchun.

Further, he says, Jehol and Shanhaikuan can be obtained through peaceful negotiations with Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang.

Regarding Li Ching-lin and Chang Chung-chang, it is stated from Mukden, that as they had once declared their independence against Fengtien and they have since conducted a war independently against Tientsin without Mukden's concurrence or co-operation, they cannot and will not be considered as parts of the Fengtien army though Marshal Chang is personally sympathetic towards his former lieutenants.

The report about peace parleys between Mukden and Kalgan is rather discredited in certain circles; but the absence of any active movement on the part of the Fengtien army at the Lanchow front seems to show that peace talks are going on between the two rivals.

### Meet With Tuan

Chung Mei

The arrival of the Fengtien representative Kuo Ying-chow and other pressing matters, resulted in the calling of a special meeting at Marshal Tuan's home this afternoon when cabinet members and other officials were invited.

The return of Jehol to Fengtien control as raised by Kuo is reported to strike a dubious note in the minds of Kuominchun officials. It is argued that Kuominchun was invited into Jehol by the local gentry and people when the former administration fled and since Sung Cheh-yuan was appointed Tutan by the government, there is no ground for Mukden deeming it their private property and asking for its return.

While at the same time General Chin is said to be attempting negotiation with the Kuominchun through his representative who was a school-mate of Tupan Sun Yueh.

The idea of the negotiation as expressed in a telegram from Honan seems to be that the fight made against the Kuominchun for Honan was necessary but with the withdrawal of the latter there is no reason to continue the ill feeling, and a basis of peace between General Chin and the Kuominchun might be found.

Peking, March 3.—As Hankow despatch states that Marshal Wu Pei-fu in addition to backing the Szechuan campaign of Yang Sen, is contemplating appointing his Tupan of that Province with Teng Shih-hou, the Civil Governor.

## Big Gaps In Cabinet; Only Four Members

Yen Refuses; Yang Wen-kai And Admiral Tu Ignore Call; Ma Chun-wu Opposed By Students; Won't Take Office

Reuter

The Cabinet situation does not appear to have improved over the week-end. Dr. Yen, General Yang Wen-kai, Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei and Mr. Ma Chun-wu have all failed to accept their appointments. Dr. Yen is reported to have sent in his resignation, so as to make his position quite clear, while the others seem to have ignored the mandate so far.

### Crippled Meeting Today

Kuo Wen

The first meeting of the Cabinet of Premier Chia Teh-yao is scheduled for ten o'clock this morning when three ministers are expected to turn up. These are Mr. Ho Teh-lin, Mr. Kung Hsin-chang and Mr. Chu Kung-kiang, all of them having assumed office on Saturday. Premier Chia will attend in his dual capacity as Prime Minister and Minister of War.

Although Dr. Yen has sent in his letter of resignation to the Chief Executive, the latter still insists that he take up the foreign portfolio.

Dr. Ma Chun-wu is another minister who declines to assume office. He is strongly attacked by the members of the left wing of the Kuomintang, while the teachers and students of the nine government schools are divided in their support. As regards Mr. Yang Wen-kai, the Sun Chuan-fang representative in the Chia Cabinet, reports from Nanking indicate that he will not accept the appointment.

Mr. Lu Hsin, Minister of Justice, assumed office this morning and is expected to attend the meeting of the Cabinet to-morrow morning.

### Students Oppose Ma

Chung Mei

The newly appointed Minister of Education is quoted to have declared that he will not assume office, when questioned by thirty or more representatives from the Peking Students' Union. These representatives called on Ma Chun-wu to urge him not to take the office.

The confused state of the Chia Teh-yao cabinet leads the "Yi Shih Pao" to declare that the system followed in its appointment was impractical. The paper describes it as the "compulsion method" in that men were appointed without their consent, and under the circumstances there is nothing to compel them to serve.

Such methods were workable under the monarchy when an appointment meant that the official designated must serve whether he wished to or not, but under a constitutional government such an appointment must be considered a legal contract on which the consent of both parties must be obtained. Thus the paper draws the conclusion that the methods employed by the Tuan government in mandating the new cabinet were absurd.

### Ask Kuominchun Control

The "Ching Pao" today calls for a sweeping away of the present methods of the Tuan government with complete control by the Kuominchun substitutes. The paper advocates a cabinet composed of men loyal to the Kuominchun and the enforcement of Kuominchun principles so far as the central government is concerned.

The paper asserts that it is time to forget the old fiction that Chang Tso-in or Tupan of the Three Eastern Provinces and Chang Tsung-chang; Tupan of Shantung, or that Kuo Sung-lin was a rebel. Should the government have taken this stand, the paper declares that Japan would not have been so obstinate as to side with Chang Tso-in.

The so-called special sessions of the Provisional government are attended by "rats and cats" says the "Ching Pao" or by the Kuominchun followers and their enemies. To have a cabinet that is so full of astute politicians and to expect them to co-operate with the Kuominchun, is like going to sleep with a bomb according to the paper.

These politicians have feuded the Kuominchun, continues the editorial, and the Christian Marshal should realize that revolutionary affairs cannot be carried on by old type officials.

## PEOPLE'S PARTY FORMED BY IRISH FOR UNITY

Dublin.—A new political party, the People's party, has been formed under the leadership of Professor W. Magennis, who seceded from the Free State Ministerial party following the London agreement on the question of the boundary between North and South Ireland.

The new party's aim as announced will be to obtain unity on Irish territory and the establishment of a central Government for the whole of the country. The executive committee includes Senator Moore, Patrick McCartan and Padriac O'Maille, Deputy Speaker of the Dail Eireann.

## TARIFF DELEGATES CONFER ON DETAILS

Nippon Denpo

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the Sub-Commission of the Tariff Conference met in session. Dr. W. W. Yen took the chair and views were exchanged between the Powers' members as regards the date on which the 2.5 per cent and the 5 per cent surtaxes would be enforced.

Agreement was not reached as regards the question whether the goods be subjected to taxation on shipment or on arrival, with the result that no settlement was reached as regards the date of enforcement. The session will meet again next Friday, when further consideration be given to the subject. As for the goods to be treated as goods of luxury, a list thereof was drawn up and submitted to the Powers' Delegates by China, the day before yesterday, and although the Powers communicated by note their opinions to China, settlement is not yet reached as regards these opinions and the questions will further be considered together with the question of date.

## Sun Chuan-fang To Stand Pat; Declares "Monroe Doctrine"

Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang And Fukien To Be Strictly Neutral Toward War in North

Asiatic

Shanghai, March 5.—In connection with the "war in North China, General Sun Chuan-fang recently declared to the press that at a special conference held at Nanking, the leaders of Kiangsu, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chekiang and Fukien decided that they should maintain a Monroe Doctrine towards the combatants and consequently, it is impossible for General Fang Pen-jen, Tupan of Kiangsi, who has been appointed special commissioner for the investigation of affairs against Wu Pei-fu in Hupeh province, as ordered by the Peking government to act.

General Sun refused to make any comment on the merits or demerits of the Kuominchun and anti-Kuominchun elements on the ground that he is maintaining perfect neutrality.

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